THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1866. NO. 52.

L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months.

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Poetry.

From the "Field and Firrside."

GOOD-BYE.

BY JOHN H. BONER.

O, sweet it is to hold a friendly hand,
Saying "good-bye—good-bye," while the ship waits
To bear us swiftly to some distant land;
And then the thought that by their winter grates
Of cheery fire our different friends will wheel
Their chairs, at nightfall, humming melodies
Of other days, with folded hands, and feel
A tender wish for him beyond the seas.

And sweet it is to say "good-bye," the word
Half stranded on a beach of rosy lips—
A thin cloud veiling (as if it had heard
The blushful thing) the moon in half eclipse,—
To say "good-bye" with eyesas dim with tears,
And voice as tremulously full of sorrow,
As if the parting were for long, long years—
When you will meet again upon the morrow.

And sweet it is to say "good-bye—good-bye,"
When the words place the rest of life between
Your face and hers whose spirit, throned too high
For your best love, must be adored when seen—
Not sought or wished for. And I hold that love
Denied on earth will be bestowed in heaven.
This is a hope from which, Oh, God above,
No lonely heart would willingly be riven.

But infinitely sweeter, (I am free
From the weak sentiment of beardling boys)
Aye, infinitely sweeter it would be
To say farewell to life—its numbered joys
And countless woes; to feel the time draw nigh
When on the pillow of my restful bed
My head shall droop, and friends in sympathy
Smooth my pale forehead, whispering "he is dead."

At close of day, when in the windless west
The sun goes down, leaving a twilight dim,
Then would I say farewell, and go to rest—
Would say, "dear friends, sing me a holy hymn,
Sing for me softly;—friends, forgive the wrong,
Forgive the ills, forget the faults that I
Have done among you—unto God belong
The deeds of goodness. Sing. Good-bye, good-bye.

BAKER'S NILE EXPLORATIONS.

The most recent of the many books which have been written on this subject, and the most satisfactory, is that of Samuel White Baker, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Mr. Baker has at last solved the question which has baffled all conjecture and exploration for more than two thousand years. Mr. Baker is an English gentleman who, accompanied by his young wife, left Cairo in April, 1861, traveling southward, whilst Captains Speke and Grant, who had commenced their exploring tour in September of the previous year, started from Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa. The narrative of these two explorers has been some time published. In it they claimed to have discovered the source of the Nile. Mr. Baker shows that in this they were not quite correct—that it is the Albert, and not the Victoria N'yanza, which is the great basin of the Nile. Apart from the interest of the narrative itself, and its accounts of Mr. Baker's adventures and escapes, his book is of the greatest value in giving a clear and satisfactory explanation of the geography of Central Africa, and of the sources and course of the Nile. We borrow from "Hours at Home" the following selections and summary of the discovery of the lake and of the results of the expedition:

"For several days past, our guides had told us that we were very near to the lake, and we were now assured that we should reach it on the morrow. I had noticed a lofty range of mountains at an immense distance west, and I imagined that the lake lay on the other side of this chain; but I was now informed that those mountains formed the western frontier of the M'Neotan N'zige, and that the lake was actually within a march of Parkane. I could not believe it possible we were so near the object of our search. The guide now appeared and declared that if we started early on the following morning we should be able to wash in the lake by noon. That night I hardly slept. For years I had striven to reach the 'source of the Nile!' In my nightly dreams, during that arduous voyage, I had always failed; but after so much hard work and perseverance, the cup was at my lips, and I was to 'drink' at the mysterious fountain before another sun should set!—at that great reservoir of Nature that, ever since creation, had baffled all discovery. I had hoped, and prayed and striven, through all kinds of difficulties—in sickness, starvation and fatigue—to reach that hidden source; and when it had appeared impossible, we had both determined to die on the road rather than return defeated. Was it possible that it was so near, and to-morrow we could say 'the work is accomplished?'"

* * * "The 14th March. The sun had not risen when I was spurring my ox after my guide, who, having been promised a double handful of beads on arrival at the lake, had caught the enthusiasm of the moment. The day broke beautifully clear. Having crossed a deep valley between the hills, we toiled up the opposite slope. I hurried to the summit The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! There, like a sea of quicksilver, far beneath, lay the grand expanse of water—a boundless sea-horizon on the south and south-west, glittering under the sun; and in the west, at fifty or sixty miles distance, blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of seven thousand feet above its level. It is impossible to describe the triumph of that moment; here was the reward of all our labor—for the years of tenacity with which we had toiled through Africa. England had won the source of the Nile! Long before I reached this spot, I had arranged to give three cheers, with all our men, in English style, in honor of the discovery; but now, when I looked down upon the great inland sea, lying nestled in the very heart of Africa, and thought how vainly mankind had sought these sources throughout so many ages, and reflected that I had been the humble instrument permitted to unravel this portion of the great mystery, when so many greater than I had failed, felt too serious to vent my feelings in vain cheers for victory, and I sincerely thanked God for having guided and supported us through all dangers to the good end. I was about one thousand five hundred feet above the lake, and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon these welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt, and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind; that source of beauty and of blessing to millions of human beings; and, as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, and deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake 'The Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and the Albert lakes are the sources of the Nile! The zigzag path to descend to the lake was so steep and dangerous that we were forced to leave our oxen with a guide, who was to take them to Wagungo and await our arrival. We commenced the descent of the steep pass on foot. I led the way, grasping a stout bamboo. My wife, in extreme weakness, tottered down the pass, supporting herself upon my shoulder, and stopping to rest every twenty paces. After a toilsome descent of about two hours, weak with years of fever, but for the moment strengthened by success, we gained the level plain below the cliff. A walk of about a mile, through flat, sandy meadows of fine turf, interspersed with trees and bush, brought us to the water's edge. The waves were rolling upon a white, pebbly beach. I rushed into the lake, and, thirsty with heat and fatigue, with a heart full of gratitude, I drank deeply. * * My men were perfectly astounded at the appearance of the lake. The journey had been so long, and 'hope deferred' had so completely sickened their hearts, that they had long since disbelieved in the existence of the lake, and they were persuaded that I was leading them to the sea. They now looked at the lake with amazement; two of them had already seen the sea at Alexandria, and they unhesitatingly declared that this was the sea, but that it was not salt."

* * * "It was a grand sight to look upon, this vast reservoir of the mighty Nile, and to watch the heavy swell tumbling upon the beach, while far to the south-west the eye searched as vainly for a bound as though upon the Atlantic. It was with extreme emotion that I enjoyed this glorious scene. My wife, who had followed me so devotedly, stood by my side pale and exhausted—a wreck upon the shores of the great Albert Lake, that we had striven so long to reach. No European foot had ever trod upon its sand, nor had the eyes of a white man ever scanned its vast expanse of water. We were the first; and this was the key to the great secret that even Julius Cæsar yearned to unravel, but in vain. Here was the great basin of the Nile that received *every drop of water*, even from the passing shower to the foaming mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north."

The size of the lake is not scientifically determined, but its width is probably about sixty miles, and its length, in a south-western direction, three hundred miles. Further examination may change these figures somewhat, at least as to the length.

"It seems strange, now that we have found it, that some one did not assert the necessity of its existence before. Such a vast reservoir is absolutely necessary to force such a great perennial body of water as the Nile to the sea, a distance of twenty-five hundred miles, with scarcely a perennial affluent of any permanent importance, except the Blue Nile, which is very insignificant in the summer. At the north-east corner, at Magungo, the river which connects it with Speke's N'yanza, and which passes Kamrasi's and the Karuma falls, enters the lake. Thirty miles north the Great Nile itself flows out to the sea."

* * * Embarking in two canoes, they made a fortnight's voyage on the lake, coasting along the eastern shore, and discovering several very magnificent waterfalls, one of these, made by the river Kaigri, one thousand feet high. The scenery was beautiful:

"At one time the cliffs would recede and leave a meadow more or less broad at their base; at another the precipice would stoop down into deep water, a grand mass of gneiss and granite, eleven hundred feet high, feathered with beautiful evergreens and giant euphorbias; every runnel and rivulet in its clefts fringed with graceful wild date. Hippopotami floated about; and crocodiles, alarmed by the canoe, came quickly out of the bushes into the water." On one occasion he killed one of them with his rifle, and it sank in eight feet water; but the water was so beautifully limpid that it could be plainly seen lying at the bottom, bleeding. Once they saw an elephant come down out of the forest to bathe. At another time fourteen of those majestic beasts were seen disporting themselves in a sandy bay, throwing jets of water in all directions. . . The weather too was very miserable. Every day at one o'clock a violent tornado lashed the lake into fury, and rendered it almost impossible for a canoe to live. The second day they were nearly lost from this cause. Caught four miles from land, they had to run before it, nearly swamped by the heaviness of the swell. They, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, but the boat was swamped and all the live stock drowned—even Mrs. Baker's two little birds. At last, after thirteen days, when they had rowed for ninety miles, the lake began to contract, and vast reed beds to fringe the shore, a mile in width, growing on floating vegetation. One day large masses of this extraordinary formation were broken by a storm and carried away. Preferring to find a gap in this false shore to the ordinary plan of walking over it, he coasted the floating reeds for about a mile, and came to a broad, still channel, bounded with reeds on both sides. This was the *embouchure* of the Victoria Nile—the channel which connects the Albert with the Victoria N'yanza. Its course may now be said to be two hundred and fifty miles, or thereabouts.

But we have exhausted our space, and must leave our travelers to make their way back to Gondokoro, through incredible hardships and sufferings, and finally to England, having been absent five years, and long given up as dead.

The result of this expedition can be best given in Mr. Baker's own language:

"The Nile, cleared of its mystery, resolves itself into comparative simplicity. The actual basin of the Nile is included between about 22 degrees 39 degrees east longitude, and from 3 degrees south to 18 degrees north latitude. The drainage of that vast area is monopolized by the Egyptian river. The Victoria and Albert lakes, the two great equatorial reservoirs, are the recipients of all the affluents south of the equator—the Albert Lake being the grand reservoir in which are concentrated the entire waters from the south, in addition to tributaries from the Blue Mountains, from the north of the equator. The Albert N'yanza is the great basis of the Nile; the distinction between that and the Victoria is that the Victoria is a reservoir receiving the eastern affluents, and it becomes the starting point, or the most elevated source, at the point where the river issues from it at the Ripon falls; the Albert is a reservoir, not only receiving the western and southern affluents direct from the Blue Mountains, but it also receives the supply from the Victoria and from the entire equatorial Nile basin. The Nile, as it issues from the Albert N'yanza, is the entire Nile; prior to its birth from the Albert Lake it is not the entire Nile. A glance at the map will at once exemplify the relative value of the two great lakes. The Victoria gathers all the waters on the eastern side and sheds them into the northern extremity of the Albert, while the latter, from its character and position, is the direct channel of the Nile, that receives all waters that belong to the equatorial Nile Basin. Thus, the Victoria is the first *source*, but from the Albert the river issues at once as the great White Nile. It is not my intention to claim a higher value for my discovery than is justly due, neither would I diminish in any way the lustre of the achievements of Speke and Grant. It has ever been my object to confirm and support their discoveries, and to add my voice to the chorus of praise they have so justly merited. A great geographical fact has, through our joint labors, been most thoroughly established. I lay down upon the map exactly what I saw, and what I gathered from information afforded by the natives, most carefully examined. My exploration confirms all that was asserted by Speke and Grant; they traced the country from Zanzibar to the northern-watershed of Africa, commencing at about three degrees south latitude, at the southern extremity of the Victoria N'yanza. They subsequently determined the river at the Ripon falls, flowing from that lake, to be the highest source of the Nile. They had a perfect right to arrive at this conclusion from the data then offered. They traced the river for a considerable distance to Karumma falls, in north latitude 2 degrees 15 minutes, and they subsequently met the Nile in 2 degrees 32 minutes north latitude. They had heard that it flowed into the Luta Nzige, and that it issued from it; thus they were correct in all their investigations, which my discoveries have confirmed. Their general description of the country is perfect, but, not having visited the lake heard of as Luta N'zige, they could not possibly have been aware of the vast importance of that great reservoir in the Nile system. The task of exploring that extraordinary feature having been accomplished, the geographical question of the source of the Nile is explained."

RULES FOR SPOILING CHILDREN.

1. Give frequent commands, but let it be ever known by your child that you do not mean what you say.

2. Be sure never to betray any one of that weakness commonly known as *firmness*.

3. Establish it as an unfailing law, that when the child insists, either by teasing, scolding, threatening, or crying, he is to have his own way

4 Scold him for trifles, but let greater crimes pass with but little notice.

5. Frequently speak of his ill temper, or other wrongs in his presence, in a manner that leads him to see that you think them indicative of some smartness in him

6 Gratify his whims in getting for him playthings, clothes, confections, etc.

7 Encourage him to retort and answer you when you reprove him.

8. Wait on him very much, and humor him in all things

9. Never have him to keep his things in order.

10. By all means rear him to know that his chief happiness is in eating good things, wearing fine clothes, going to every show, etc., but never let him think that he can, or ought, to deny himself in anything.

By following these rules even indifferently, the child will be effectually spoiled.

"Och! Doctor dear," said Pat, "it's no use yer givin' me an emetic. I tried twice in Dublin and it wouldn't stay on my stomach five minutes."

HOW GEN. GRANT OBTAINED INFORMATION DURING THE WAR.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times* imparts the following information relative to the manner in which important intelligence was conveyed from Richmond to the Federal lines during the war. We publish it for what it is worth, and let our readers believe as much of it as they choose:

The country remembers that during the winter our Government obtained assurance of the hopelessness of the rebel cause by coming into possession of the testimony of General Lee before a committee of the rebel Congress, which was never reported to the House, except in select session, if at all. A full history of the manner in which the Government obtained that information would be more interesting than any romance, but it is too soon yet to do more than outline it. The evidence of General Lee was taken late in the winter by this committee, and long before they had determined what course they should pursue—almost before the ink was dry upon their notes—the entire statement of the rebel General word for word, was in the possession of President Lincoln at Washington. In the room where the committee met was a closet and from that closet, immediately after their adjournment, came the priceless information Outside the house it at once changed hands, and a second party walked leisurely through the streets of Richmond with it, until upon the environs he encountered one of the common country carts of this section proceeding with the half of a newly killed beef toward the rebel lines in Butler's front. No communication that the most lynx eyed could perceive passed between the man and the cart but the former gradually changed his direction and was soon walking back in the direction whence he had come. The cart went on, reached the rebel camps without molestation and reached the pickets, where it halted as a matter of course. The beef was destined for the house of a planter just beyond the rebel lines and in plain sight of their outposts and about equidistant between them and our own outposts. These explanations made and a careless search of the cart made by the rebel sentry, that is a look into it, the cart proceeded on its way Just as it neared the house a small party of our cavalry made a dash at it, and to the utter suprise of the rebel pickets, who saw the whole affair, our men only hovered a moment around the cart and galloped back with one more man than they came with, leaving cart and beef, and driver and mule behind them. They did not know it then, but under the beef was a man, and the man had a package and the package contained the statements of General Lee before the Committee of Congress a few hours before.

In outline, this was how the thing was done. It may seem strange, but Lincoln and Grant knew long before many of the officials of the insurgent Government the sworn statement of their commander as to the hopelessness of further resistance. Knowing that the Government and Grant had this information explains many things in connection with the arrival of Hunter, Stephen, and Campbell, at the time of the Hampton Roads conference, which at the time were inexplicable The feat of obtaining this information is unrivaled in the annals of war, and gradually, as the facts come to light, it will be found that Grant had every day such particular information from the rebel capital that he knew what Jeff. Davis was talking about in the most private of his conversations with his Cabinet and members of his Congress. E C.

From the National Intelligencer.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SESSION.

After midnight, in the all-night session of Friday and Saturday, a wild scene was presented in the House. During the earlier hours of Friday night, the customary feasts had been prepared by various subordinate officers. In the rooms of the Postmaster and Doorkeeper extensive hospitalities had been displayed—lavish lunches, with every desirable potable with which to wash down the charming viands. Such good cheer had evidently put the House in good humor, and for several hours perpetrating practical jokes, introducing ridiculous resolutions, making funny motions, pelting one another with paper balls, tickling the nostrils of unconscious sleepers, and playing all sorts of pranks peculiar to school boys on the eve of a holiday, were the order of the night. Even voting by tellers was turned into a joke, the members passing in squads so as to defy a count, some of them passing six or seven times upon the same motion, and voting indifferently on both sides as often as possible.

At one time the hall had the appearance of a vast restaurant and lodging house. A distinguished member from Ohio, and another from New York were complacently devouring an early breakfast spread in grand array upon their respective desks. A military member from New Hampshire had dropped his head upon his knees and made the hall resound with stentorian snores. Others were reclining in their chairs, or spread over their desks, fast locked in the embrace of Morpheus. The sofas were all occupied. Radicals and Copperheads for the time forgot all differences and were curiously intermingled. The scene was truly ludicrous, but good humor prevailed, and all business was persistently voted down, except the report of the conference committees, the presentation of which was the signal for arousing the slumbering heroes of the House long enough to vote.

To REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.—Let the stained part of the cloth imbibe a little water, without dipping. Hold the part over a lighted common brimstone match, at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged by burning the match soon causes the spots to disappear.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, the commissioners appointed to investigate the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, have just made their final report to the Secretary of War. It gives a minute and interesting account of the inspections made in the departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana and Texas. We have space only for the sensible reflections with which the report concludes.

We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good. The people at the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them; but during the summer of 1865 judicious Bureau and military officers did much towards restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing freedmen. Before the close of 1865 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up towards the freedman, resulting, perhaps mainly from the conviction that his labor was desirable, profitable and the only labor to be had.

The necessity of the Bureau then ceased. Since then, while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive, in the aggregate, of more harm than good. It has occasioned, and will perpetuate, discord as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest men of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unsafe without it, and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness; an espionage upon the official action of all their courts and magistrates, as well as upon the private conduct of their citizens.

The report closes with some remarks showing that the system of contracts enforced by the Bureau is simply slavery in a new form, and operates to the injury of the freedman.

ORIGIN OF ILLUSTRIOUS MEN.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and weaver himself.

Claud Lorraine was bred a pastry cook.

Cervantos was a common soldier.

Homer was the son of a small farmer.

Moliere was the son of a tapestry maker.

Terrence was a slave.

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer.

Franklin was a journeyman printer, and son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler.

Dr. Thomes, Bishop of Worcester, was the son of a linen draper.

Daniel Defoo was a hostler and the son of a butcher.

Whitfield was the son of an innkeeper of Glouster

Sir Cloudly Shovel, Rear Admiral of England, was an apprentice to a shoemaker and afterward a cabin boy.

Bishop Pridaux worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford.

Cardinal Woolsey was the son of a poor butcher.

Ferguson was a sheperd.

Dean Tucker was the son of a small farmer in Cardiganshire, and peformed his journey to Oxford on foot

Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, was the son of a farmer.

Virgil was the son of a porter.

Horace was the son of a shopkeeper.

Shakespeare was the son of a woolstapler.

Milton was the son of a money scrivener.

Rob't Burns was a plowman in Ayrshire.

Confucius was a carpenter.

Mehemet Ali was a barber.

Madam Bernadotte was a washerwoman of Paris.

Bolivar was a druggist.

Vasco de Gama was a sailor.

John Jacob Astor once sold apples on the streets of New York.

Catharine, Empress of Russia, was a camp grissette.

Cincinnatus was plowing his vineyard when the Dircetorship of Rome was offered to him.

LET THE CHILDREN SLEEP.

We earnestly advise all who think a great deal, or who have to work hard, to take all the sleep they can get without medical means.

We caution parents, particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings—let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be early; until it be found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast.

Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before retiring, has given many a promising and beautiful child the brain fever, or determin d ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain.

Let parents make every possible effort to have their children go to sleep in a pleasant humor. Never scold or give lectures or any way wound a child's feelings as it goes to bed. Let all banish business and every worldly care at bedtime, and let sleep come to a mind at peace with God and the rest of the world.

AN EXTENSIVE FARM.

One of the monster farms of modern times is that of General Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of an unbroken body of nine hundred square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle and sheep are grazing. Of cattle, the farm sends over 50,000 annually to the slaughter. The horses, would supply the cavalry of a large army, and from the wool of the sheep ships are loaded annually and sent directly to Europe. The buildings are ranged round two large squares the open space of which is paved with dressed stones. The garden and orchards are in keeping with the other features of the estate, and contain an endless variety of horticultural and floral treasures. Among other improvements is an artificial lake, seventy five rods square, and from twenty to thirty feet deep, the cost of which was $100,000 in silver. Near the main residence is a permanent encampment of soldiers under the General's immediate command.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

Only Two Dollars.

We have reduced our terms to Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months. Subscribe now.

☞ The greater portion of our space is occupied this week with the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, to which everybody looks with unusual interest, leaving us barely room for the current news of the day.

Next week we will publish the President's speech in Washington, in response to Reverdy Johnson, who then there presented the official proceedings of the Convention.

☞ It is to be regretted that matter of more importance precludes paying our respects to the issue of our Winston cotemporary of last week, more at length! We shall recur to the subject next week.

In the mean time, we would remark that the tender of support from that quarter to such gentlemen as John P. Nissen, Geo. V. Fulp, Wm. B. Stipe, T. T. Best, George Foltz, John Siewers and C. D Sides, for the Legislature, is the height of presumption, and not at all relished by the persons alluded to, as we have been creditably informed The *trick* is apparent. Should any of the above named gentlemen become candidates, the *support* of the Winston Sentinel would *insure* their defeat; and that paper has had experience enough to know it. But the idea of the *Sentinel* supporting such men is simply rediculous.

When the true history of the *bridges* is written, it will be seen that the Sentinel misrepresented the facts, in that particular, as usual, when prevarication answers its purpose better than plain matter of fact statements.

GODEY FOR SEPTEMBER.—Godey's Lady's Book continues to head the list of periodicals. Ladies should not delay subscribing for *their* book, at once.

New Advertisements.

Forsyth County legal advertisements.
E. A. Vogler—Small Farms for sale.
E. Tucker—Notice to Emigrants West.
G. M. Everhart—driver and gardner wanted.
Mrs. Thos. Boner—Coloring.

☞ A. Nicholson, Esq, presented us with a specimen of his fine Irish potatoes,—the largest weighing nearly a pound.

CIVIL LAW RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas, is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States in which, the said insurrection was declared to be at an end, by the proclamation of the 2nd of April, 1866

The President further proclaims that the said insurrection is at an end; and also, that order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation setting forth the fact that the war exists in Mexico, and that one of the belligerents—the Prince Maximilian, calling himself Emperor of Mexico—has issued a decree closing the port of Matamoras and all those on the northern frontier of Mexico to foreign and coastwise commerce. The decree not being supported by a competent military naval force is declared by the President to be null and void, and so far as the Union States are concerned will not be respected. The Navy Department has detached two men of war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commander of the Pacific squadron has also received orders to send two men of war to Mazatlan and Guaymos to protect U. S. interests in that quarter.

CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20th.—Fourteen new cases of cholera yesterday and fourteen in Brooklyn.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20th.—Six hundred deaths from cholera last week in St. Louis, exclusive of deaths at quarantine.

CINCINNATTI, Aug. 20th.—Sixty-nine deaths Saturday and fifty four Sunday.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18—Cholera deaths 26 yesterday. The scourge has reached the country parishes.

There have also been some cases of cholera in Richmond.

The Convention of Union Soldiers—Patriotic Call.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, P. M.

The call for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, who endorse the President's policy, to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of September, has been issued. It is signed and endorsed by Maj. Generals Blair, Rousseau, Custer, McCook, Steedman, Meredith, Dix, Slocum, Sickles, and nearly 100 late general officers of the Federal army, and as many more subordinate officers. The address declares it to be the duty of each State, as well as their right, to participate in the government; that the signers of the call believe that the South is sincere in its declarations, and they are unwilling that its people should be denied representation in Congress by a plain violation of the Constitution.

New Advertisements.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 21-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } John Beeson vs. Jeremiah Patterson.

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six succes ive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 18, 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris } Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court-House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D 1866

JNO BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug, 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W. Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52-6w. fee $8.

Small Plantations FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs House and Barn much out of repair

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C Aug. 24. 1866—tf.

Important Notice

TO PARTIES EMIGRATING TO INDIANA AND THE WEST.

I have returned from a trip with emigrants going West, who started from Greensboro on the 14th inst There were on the train near two hundred, and all appeared well satisfied with their accommodations. Their baggage accompanied them on the train, all safe. I hereby give general notice that I will meet all who wish to go West on the cars, at High Point, on the 3rd day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so as to have the baggage marked and numbered and the tickets ready in time, to start at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

Please give me your names, and the number in family, without delay. Parties of ten in number can start at Greensboro or High Point, whichever is most convenient, by the same train, at same rates and time.

Address me at Salem, N C.

E. TUCKER, *R R. Agent.*

August 24.—1t.

WANTED.

A white or colored man, faithful and efficient, as a Carriage Driver and Gardener, to accompany the undersigned to Buncombe County.—Good wages will be given.

Apply early at this office, or to

GEO. M. EVERHART.

1t.—Aug. 24. pd.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

Wishing to give our readers a complete account of the doings of the National Convention in Philadelphia, we copy, from our exchanges, the following:

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.

The Philadelphia Union Conservative Convention assembled to-day in the great wigwam. It was one of the most imposing assemblages of men I ever saw, as well for its numbers as the appearance of respectability which characterized it. What is better it was earnest and patriotic—nay, enthusiastic. I am more than borne out in my prediction to that effect by the harmony and unanimity which prevailed, and by the kind and fraternal demonstration of feeling towards the South. Listening to the speech of General Dix, the auditor was deeply impressed with the singleness of purpose which actuates the northern portion of the delegates. The main object, that which carries all others along with it, appeared to be to restore to the Southern States their equality in the Union. Whenever the speaker uttered a sentence announcing this object of the Convention, cheers long and loud rent the air. There was a heartiness in these demonstrations that dispelled all doubt and incredulity as to the deep-seated and strong determination on the part of the Convention to exert all the power and influence at its command to defeat the Radicals and re-establish republican government according to the Constitution.

THE ORGANIZATION,—A SCENE: MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention met at the great wigwam at 12 o'clock, the assemblage present numbering, it was supposed, from five to seven thousand. General Dix then announced that the progeeding would be opened with prayer, and Rev. J. N. McDonald offered prayer, in which thanks were rendered to God for the blessings which the nation enjoyed particularly in having been preserved in the late troubles, and also for the assemblage of this Convention to consult for the public good. He prayed that the members might take action as brothers and as friends, might lay aside all selfish and unworthy personal and sectional considerations, so that Union of the States may be fully restored and rendered perpetual. (A loud "Amen" from the delegates.) He prayed also that God might manifest His special favor on the President of the United States, and make him a great and lasting blessing to the country.—(Another loud "Amen.") He next prayed for the maintainance of the Union inviolate under the Constitution established by our fathers.

The Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster-General, in calling the Convention to order announced that the delegates from Massachusetts and South Carolina would come in to the Convention arm in-arm. This announcement caused a perfect furore of rejoicing and cheering, I never saw a body of men so perfectly abandoned to tumultuous and wild expressions of joy.—Amidst all this, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and General Couch, of Massachusetts, walked forward to the stand, the remainder of the delegation following arm in-arm.—This scene was quite dramatic, and produced a great effect. When the delegation had taken their seats, and the cheering had subsided,

Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri, proposed three cheers to *thirty six* States, which were given with great energy. Cheers were, in succession, given for Andrew Johnson, for the Union, and other national things and sentiments. All these proceedings were interspersed with some very fine music by the large band engaged for the occasion, which played Dixie, among other national airs.

Mr. Randall then proposed the Hon. John A. Dix as temporary chairman of the Convention, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Dix, being conducted to the stand, made a very appropriate and national speech, which all, both in the North and South, may heartily adopt and sustain.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was cheered tremendously almost at every sentence, several secretaries were appointed.

Resolutions for the appointment of committees on credentials and upon the permanent organization were adopted.

General Steedman, of Ohio, who has, with Mr. Fullerton, made such a faithful and fair investigation of the condition of the negroes in the South, and of the administration of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, is not only a prominent member of the Convention, but is evidently one of its most zealous and efficient.—He moved the resolution on credentials, and is placed at the head of the committee on the subject. That committee consists of thirteen. The Committee on Organization consists of one from each State.—Colonel T. S. Flournoy was appointed on it from Virginia.

The call under which the Convention assembled was read by Mr. Perrine, from New York, principal secretary.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle it was resolved that all resolutions and propositions relating to the organization of the Convention, and to claims of persons to seats in it, shall be referred to the Committee on organization. This resolution is designed to prevent controversy and discord. I hope, however, that it will turn out to have been unnecessary. I learn that Mr. Vallandigham will follow the admirable conduct of Mr. Fernando Wood. This will do him more credit and strengthen him more than any other course possibly could. It will prevent, I believe, any disturbance whatever touching claims to seats, and permit the Convention to proceed with its deliberations quietly and harmoniously. I do not think those gentlemen ought to be excluded. They and all others who are heartily in favor of restoring the States to equality and re-establishing the Constitution throughout the land ought to be admitted. But then a large portion of the Convention are firmly opposed to admitting them; and I am glad that they have too much patriotism to try an issue which would produce discord and do some harm in the North.

After some other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The most perfect order prevailed, and not the remotest sign occurred of any purpose to interrupt the Convention.

A strong police force was in attendance, but they had no great deal to do.

There are a great many very distinguished gentlemen in the Convention, both civilians and military men. Thus far the most perfect harmony prevails. Not a word has been heard of the test oath. It sleeps as silently as though it had been buried for four thousand years in the Egyptian tombs.

There is marked consideration for the position and feelings of the South, and I cannot believe, as at present advised, that her representatives will be subjected even to embarrassment, much less mortification.

One subject of some interest is the establishment of a party name for this great movement for the salvation of the country. The trouble will be to induce all parties to acquiesce and surrender old names and old party lines from time to time, in order that no old prejudices may be brought in to diminish the strength of the great party of the Union and the Constitution. I cannot but believe there is patriotism enough amongst those rallying to the cause to make this voluntary surrender of their old party names as an act of ready and willing acquiescence. Certainly there is not a single good reason against it, and very many in favor of it. The Democrats, many fear, will be obstinate on this point. I cannot believe it. They and all others will come under the general name to drive out the destructives from power and save the Republic.

As to when the Convention will adjourn, I cannot say; but probably on Thursday.—Every-body favoring its objects is in the finest spirits, anticipating the most glorious results from its deliberations and from the great struggle that is to follow. It may well be compared to the great Convention of which George Washington was President held here to form a more perfect Union, and who gave the country that Constitution which Radicalism is endeavoring to tear to pieces and scatter to the winds.—That Convention gave this important chart of our liberties to the nation; the present Convention is endeavoring to save it from destruction and restore to the people and the States the liberties it guarantees. The Convention of George Washington gave us the Ark of the Covenant between the States and the Federal Union. It has been desecrated and torn from its sacred place by the Radicals, and now this Convention is bringing it back with cheers and rejoicing which to-day shook the vault of Heaven! A. B. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS ARM-IN-ARM—GREAT INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

The enthusiasm in the Convention to day which greeted the Massachusetts and South Carolina delegations, headed by Gov. Orr and Maj. Gen. Couch, as they walked arm in-arm down the main aisle of the Wigwam, knew no bounds. It was one of the most exciting and inspirating demonstrations ever witnessed in any popular assemblage. Many were affected to tears. The suggestion of this grand incident was made by Hon. Richard L. Spofford, one of the Massachusetts delegates, just as the two delegations were entering the Wigwam. As Massachusetts and South Carolina walked arm in arm, General Dick Taylor mounted a seat and proposed three cheers for the Union, which were given with a will that fairly lifted the Wigwam roof.

SENTIMENT OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES,—RADICAL ATTEMPT TO CREATE A RIOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

The speech of Governor Orr last evening at the Democratic ratification meeting struck the key note for the alternates of the Southern members to day. It was so sensible, so dignified, so appropriate, that it is the theme of universal comment.—Besides, it most effectually drew the fire of the Radicals, who have been prowling about the city with ears extended in the hope of hearing something out of which they could make capital.

Forney has done his best to get up a riot. His paper is full of incendiary and rebellious articles, but he has been unable thus far to produce even a dog fight.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention to-day have by the harmony and conciliatory spirit displayed, afforded much gratification to the President and the friends of his policy of one country, one flag, one Union of equal States, and inspired them with additional confidence in the success of this constitutional movement. They are jubilant to night, and have faith in the complete success of the Convention, and of the restoration policy, which it is assembled to sustain and carry forward to final triumph.

GENERAL DIX'S SPEECH

To say of the admirable speech of General Dix, at the opening of the great Convention that it matched the occasion, is the highest praise; and it is praise it deserves. In length in the selection of topics, in tone, temper, and language, we can think of no word which so truly characterizes it as the word *fit*. It was not a mere speech of form, a mere exhibition of decorum on the part of the presiding officer who did not wish to seem blunt or ungracious in taking his seat, as is the case with most efforts of this kind. On the contrary, it was persuasive, convincing; it sought to make a definite impression, and succeeded. Every thing it contained was in the direction of the great object which it was rendered the absurdity of withholding representation from the recovered States to represent by mere force of numbers statements as to make any supposed adverse argument seem absurd as well. The admirable views are presented with a skill and simplicity which adapts them to popular apprehension, and which grounds new hope upon the fact that the truth on which our political system rests can be made so intelligible.

N. Y. World.

Second Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.

The National Convention re-assembled at noon to-day. Long before the hour of assembling, the wigwam was crowded with delegates and spectators, including a large number of ladies, who were entertained with national airs by the band of music.

Major General Dix, the temporary President, called the Convention to order, and an impressive prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Holsinger.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

After the prayer, General Dix announced that the first business before the Convention was the report of the committee appointed yesterday

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, then arose and said: "I am instructed by the committee on organization to report the following names as the officers of the Convention:

Among the permanent officers are the following:

J. R Doolittle, President.

Among the Vice Presidents are J. W. Brockinborough, Va; John A. Gilmer, N. C.; Judge Wardlaw, S. C; Richard S. Lyons, Ga.; Judge Randall, Fla; Cuthbert Bullitt, La; J. M. Tibbett, Ark.; D. J Burnett, Texas; Geo. D. Houston, Ala; and Thomas A. Nelson, of Tennessee.

Edgar Cowan, of Pa., is chairman of the committee on resolutions. In this committee are Gen. Couch, Mass; Senator Dixon, Conn; Raymond, N. Y.; Bigler, Pa; Reverdy Johnson, Md.; Gov. Perry, S. C.; C. C. Langdon, Ala; Wm. Yerger, Miss, John Ray, La; McDougall, California, and others.

General Dix, at the conclusion of the reading of the above report, introduced Mr. Doolittle, who was received with great applause, and, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, and citizens of the United States. (Applause) For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this Convention I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another But relying upon that courtesy and generous confidence which has called me to the chair, I enter at once upon its duties with an earnest desire for the success of the great cause in which we are now engaged. Among the great events of our own day this Convention, in my opinion, will be one of the greatest, for peace hath victories not less renowned than war. (Applause.) And this Convention is one of her victories—May I not say a crowning victory? (Applause)

For the first time in six years a national Convention, representing all the States, is now assembled. Six long, weary years. As I look back, oh! what an interval of blood and agony and tears. During that period we have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen Wasting our resources, drenching a thousand battle fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to fraternal graves our fathers, our sons, and our brothers, by hundreds of thousands. But thanks be to Almighty God, the war is over. (Applause.) Peace, blessed peace, has come. The assurance which we here witness tell us that peace has come, and come to stay. (Applause) Oh, my fellow-citizens, the whole people of the United States could, this moment, look in upon this Convention; if they could see what we now witness, the North and the South, the East and the West joining together in fraternal association as friends and fellow-citizens, our work would be already done (Applause) If they could see, as we saw, Massachusetts and South Carolina (applause)—by their full delegations coming arm in arm into this great Convention—(applause)—if they could have seen this body, greater in numbers and in weight of character and brain than ever has assembled on this continent, under one roof, melting to tears of joy and gratitude to witness this commingling, there would be no struggle at the polls in the coming election. (Applause.

When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, voted against the abolition of the slave trade, that it was Massachusetts, in 1812, which, through some of her men, taught the doctrines of nullification, which South Carolina re-asserted in 1833, and, in the form of secession, re-asserted in 1860; when I call to mind that South Carolina fired the first gun in the contest, and that the veins of Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the struggle; (applause) and when I call to mind all these memories, and at the same time ask the people of this country to look in on this Convention and see these two old States of the Union coming here, in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, ready to make common sacrifices for the good of the whole people—I say again, could the whole people of the United States witness all this, there would remain no further work for us to perform. (Applause)

If the people of Massachusetts herself could have witnessed it, not a single member would be returned to Congress from that State (great applause) until he had given the most sacred assurance that he would do all in his power in Congress to recognize the equality and dignity of all the States under the Constitution, (applause) including the sacred and inalienable right of every State under the Constitution to representation in both houses of Congress.

Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall go into no argument on this occasion. (Cries of "go on.") The distinguished gentleman (Gen. Dix) who preceded me, has said all that I would desire to say much better than I could say it. I endorse, and take great pleasure in endorsing, all that he said.

Fellow citizens, unfortunately the whole people of the United States are not here to witness what is transpiring; therefore, the greater work still rests upon us. From this time until the election of the next Congress we should be unremitting in our exertions to see to it that the next Congress, if this shall continue to refuse this sacred right of representation to equal States, that the next Congress shall recognize that right. (Applause.) When this is done, the Union is restored. (Applause.) And when the Union is restored, we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of the earth than has ever been occupied by any government upon which the sun of Heaven ever shone. (Applause.) We shall stand in the vanguards of civilization and liberty, and shall lead the way in the light of our example for all the other nations of the earth. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, without detaining you any longer, I shall enter at once upon the duties of the chair.

THE OTHER OFFICES.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention were then invited to take their seats on the platform. While they were doing so the band played several airs

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

General Steadman, the chairman of the committee on credentials, made a report, stating there were no seats contested except from the States of Maine, Delaware and New York, and of those cases the committee had made the following dispositions:

The delegates elected by a meeting held at Rowland, and headed by Governor Crosby, are entitled to admission as the delegation from Maine. The delegates elected by the meeting held at Dover, on the 26th of July, are entitled to admission as delegates from Delaware, and the person chosen at Wilmington, on the 2d of August, are to be admitted to honorary seats in the Convention. The gentlemen attending from the United Service Society of Soldiers and Sailors of New York, and those elected by the New York delegation, represented by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden as Chairman, are to be admitted as honorary members.

In consequence of the time that would be occupied in reading the list of delegates its reading was dispensed with, and under the operation of the previous question the report of the committee was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS.

On motion of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, a committee of two from each State and the Territories was appointed to prepare resolutions and an address.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr Hogan, of Illinois, proposed a recess of an hour or two, but the proposition met with no favor and was not pressed.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on resolutions, informed the Convention that the committee would not be ready to report finally before to-morrow morning.

After several suggestions and positions, it was decided that the session to-morrow commence at 10 A M, in order to get through the business as soon as possible

Mr. Pershing, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial, prepared by a gentleman in his Congressional district, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on resolutions unread.

Mr. Babcock, of Ohio, also presented an address to the people of New England, prepared by the members of the Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri delegations who were born in New England, which was also referred unread to the committee on resolutions, and then,

On motion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, at quarter past two o'clock, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday.

Third Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 16.

The Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning. Every seat in the auditorium was filled. After prayer, by R M. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Doolittle rose and said: "Before proceeding to any further business, the Chair begs leave to announce as the first response to the call for this Convention in political action, the result of the Colorado election. [Applause]

"DENVIN, Colorado Territory, August 15.—Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, administration candidate for Delegate to Congress over Chilicote, the radical." [Great applause.]

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. Crowell, of N J.—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Union National Executive Committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Adopted.

Hon. Rev. Johnson, of Md, who on rising was greeted with loud applause, said, "I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States, and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention. Carried.

Mr Charles Knapp, of the District of Columbia.—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of finance be appointed, to consist of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Carried.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. Cowan.—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby, tendered Morton McMichael, Esq, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sittings of this convention. Carried.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS.

Mr. Cowan, on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, said:

After a very careful and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a good part of the night, I beg leave to report the following declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, which the secretary of this convention will read, and also an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York [Applause.]

The Secretary then read the Declaration of Principles, each one of which was loudly applauded. The last one, which endorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheers.

After the vote had been taken it was found that the reading of the seventh resolution had been omitted by accident. This fact was announced by Mr Doolittle. The resolution was then read and adopted with applause and unanimity.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lesson which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, entering the convention as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety

into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed.

First.—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second.—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution, with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered. And it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third.—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions. And neither Congress nor the general government has any authority as a power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the constitution, from the people thereof.

Fourth.—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this right of fundamental representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each house to judge of election returns and qualifications of its own members

Fifth.—The constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus preserved the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual.

Sixth.—Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions and in the proposition and exposition of such amendments whether by Congress or Convention and in ratifying the same all the States of the Union have an equal and undeniable right to a voice and a vote therein.

Seventh.—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited; and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the emancipated slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in person and property.

Eight.—While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made a binding force, any obligations incurred or undertaken in war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this as in performing all other national obligations to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the republic.

Ninth.—It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have served, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate support.

Tenth.—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who has proved steadfast in his devotion to the constitution, the laws, and the interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast. And we tender to him, in his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The address, which was read by the Hon. Henry J. Reymond, is a lengthy document occupying some three or four columns of close print in the Northern journals. We make room for a few extracts:

Having met in convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 15th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of the common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war; a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffacable upon all the interests, sentiments and the destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote; which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions and command the respect of the civilized world. Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions which can sway the public judgment and affect the public actions; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the futur take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but imperative duty which, on your behalf, we who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict we have come together, from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere that the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again aknowledged by word and act in every State and by every citizen witbin its jurisdiction.

CLOSING PORTIONS OF THE ADDRESS

The address closes with the following eloquent appeal to the Northern and Northwestern people.

Fellow-Countrymen: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States.

The war has just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery always a cause of agitation and strife, and has opened to our country the way to unity of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections, a military capacity and aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us, beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent, can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government; internal dissention and a general collision of sentiments, and pretentions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged

We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendant a calamity. We call upon you, in every congressional district of every State to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done, the government will have been restored to its integrity. The constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reform for the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

CLOSING SCENES.

The chairman, Senator Doolittle, then said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—For the kindness and courtesy by which you have sustained the chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution, you have been pleased to allude, I return you my sincere thanks. Before putting that motion, which shall terminate the proceedings of this convention, I shall ask you once more to join with the Rev. Wm Elliott in invoking the benediction of Almighty God by whose support we are sure of success, but without which we should inevitably fail.

The Rev. Mr. Elliot thereupon made an eloquent prayer, returning thanks for the harmony of the hearts which had been manifested throughout the convention; for the spirit of conciliation seen in all its members, and in all its proceedings; for the blessings which now crown the nation, and especially for the President of the United States, so worthy of his situation and position.

The chair then, at half past 12 o'clock, put the question, and announced that the convention stood adjourned *without day*.

The band played the appropriate air of "Home Sweet Home."

Cheers were given for President Johnson and Senator Doolittle, and then the members and spectators gradually dispersed.

MARRIED:

On the 9th, inst., in Waughtown, by Mld. Wm. Turner, Mr. FRANKLIN SHIELDS to Miss MARTHA D. HENDRIX, all of this county.

LETTERS FROM WOOD AND VALLANDIGHAM—SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

FERNANDO WOOD'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Fernando Wood, to Senator Doolittle, which shows that he discarded all personal consideration in order to obtain harmony in the Philadelphia Convention:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1866.

Hon J. R. Doolittle:

DEAR SIR: I am earnestly desirous for the movement proposed to be initiated by the convention of to morrow. If successful, the results to the country will be of the most salutory character, but it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever.

I am informed that a serious disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, myself included, because our political record is distasteful to the radicals and their sympathizers.

Now, although I feel confident that such an outrage would not be perpetrated in my case by the convention, and though I have nothing to regret or to take back as to my course during the war—and I do admit the right of any one to raise that question in the convention under the call—yet I am too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high and patriotic object in view to permit my presence there to be made a means of disturbing its deliberations, or an excuse for assault by its enemies outside. Therefore I shall not attend the convention as a delegate.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
FERNANDO WOOD.

VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTER.

GIRARD HOUSE, Phila., Aug. 14, 1866.

To Chairman of National Union Convention:

SIR: I have this day received from the National Union Committee, through the Hon. William S. Grosbeck, chairman of the joint Ohio delegation to your Convention, a ticket of admission as a delegate from that State.

Hon. George W. McCook, chairman of the Democratic delegation from Ohio has also communicated to me the following resolution, this morning adopted by that delegation:

Resolved unanimously by the Ohio delegation That we recognize the right of Clement L. Vallandigham, as a duly elected delegate from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, to hold a seat in that Convention. That we should regard his exclusion from such seat as an unjust and unreasonable infringment of the Democracy of said district, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights and the rights of his constituents, that we endorse cordially the purity and patriotism of his motives and his fitness every way to sit in said Convention. Yet, for the sake of harmony and good feeling in the same, and in order to secure the great ends for which it is called, we consent to his withdrawal from this delegation and from a seat in the Convention, if in his judgment his duty to his constituents shall justify such withdrawal.

Yielding my own deliberate convictions of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends, whose wisdom, soundness of judgment, and sincerity and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext even from any quarter for any controverted question or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony, or hinder in any way the good results to the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and public liberty, which shall follow from its deliberations and its actions, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation, and decline taking my seat in the Convention. I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle upon the issue of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace, and ultimately the existence of free republican government on this continent.

Trusting that your deliberations may be harmonious, your proceedings full of the spirit of wisdom and patriotism, and its results crowned with a glorious and a saving triumph in the end to the great cause in which every sympathy of my heart is enlisted.

I am very respectfully, &c
C. L. VALLADIGHAM.

Gen. John A. Dix, in accepting the nomination of temporary chairman of the Convention, said:

"I regard this as a Convention of no ordinary character—not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose it, but because it is a Convention of the people of all the States of this Union.—[Applause.] And because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men have met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so important, since the year 1787, [applause,] the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better government for the States which composed the old confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials and perils which it has encountered and over-come. [Applause.] Ten States have yet no representation in the Legislature of this country, and it is this wrong that we have come here to protest against and, as much as in our power, to redress. When the President of the United States declared that the war had ceased, all the States had the right of representation The exacting of new conditions is subversive to our national liberty and dangerous to the public peace. [Loud applause.] Is this the government our fathers fought to establish or which we have fought to maintain? We trusted that in the deliberations of the Convention, the main idea would be to change the present complexion of Congress, to purify the Republic and bring it back to its original standard of "one country, one flag, and one Union of equal States."

☞ The majority for rejection of the State Constitution, so far, is 1,875, with eleven counties to hear from.

☞ Queen Emma, the Sandwich Island Governess, is on a visit to this continent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2m.

MRS THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

NOTICE!

I am Coming Again!

THE Tax payers of Forsyth county are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following named times and places, for the purpose of receiving the taxes from the citizens of said county, now due for the year 1866, when and where it is expected all interested will meet me and pay their taxes. As you have always responded to these friendly calls, I have the utmost confidence in believing that you will be as prompt again.

The tax is 32½ cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 25 on the poll. I will attend at

Sides', Monday, 10th of September, 1866.
Bethania, Tuesday, 11th do do
Old Town, Wednesday, 12th do do
Pfafftown, Thursday, 13th do do
Blackburn's S. H., Friday, 14th do do
J. M. Stafford's, Saturday, 15th do do
Moses Stewart's Monday 17th do do
Kernersville, Tuesday, 18th do do
Crim's 4 Roads, Wednesd'y, 19th do do
Wm Lowry's, Thursday, 20th do do
Jos. Wagoner's, Friday 21st, do do
Winston, Saturday, 22nd, do do
Com'rs Hall, Salem, Monday, 24th do do

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
Salem, Aug. 17, 1866. 5t

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford-Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Sheds, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.
Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

"Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson. (Stonewall.) May 17th 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris
vs
Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866

JOHN BLACKBURN, c. s. c.
Aug. 17. 51-6w. $8

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE, AS GOOD AS NEW.
Enquire at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co partner, or individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,
J. J. RAPER.
August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

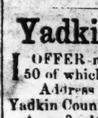
☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.



The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—

There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.
Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KERHLN.
Aug 3. 49-tf

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.
Aug 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

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AND

FANCY PRINTING!

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,
GENTRY, LEWIS & FLINT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w.

WANTED:

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry
vs.
The heirs at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $8.) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

I. A. Robertson
vs.
Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. pr. fee $8-47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to September Term, 1866

James Reed, Administrator *de bonis non* of George Kreegar, Sen., dec'd.
vs.
John H. Kreegar, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the court, on affidavit, that the children of George Kreegar, dec'd, to wit. Anna, wife of —— Harvey. Peter Kreegar, William Kreegar, Wesley Kreegar, Caroline Kreegar, Jacob Kreegar, Samuel Kreegar, Emanuel Kreegar and Abigail Kreegar, and the following children of Jacob Kreegar dec'd, to wit: George Kreegar, Jun., John Kreegar, Solomon Kreegar, and Emily, wife of William Snider, and Noah Spainhour, defendants in the foregoing case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as them.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the 21st day of July, 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 27, 1866. (pr. fee $8) 48-6t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd.
vs.
John Saunders, dec'd.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.
Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged

For further particulars enquire of
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 10, 1866.

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post Office.

To the People of North Carolina

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, July 23, 1866.

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HEAD'QRS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1866

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisos of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully your ob't serv't.
JNO. C. ROBINSON.
Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM. N CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection.—Upon a reference of the petitions to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for filing such petitions And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non-action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial-corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and to take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of North Carolina.

July 27-1t

Every newspaper in the State is requested to give this paper one insertion and forward account for payment.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,
SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies Merino Vests Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties-Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves. Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of Cocoanut Shaving Soap, in one pound bars. Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as

GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff wil also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the ime prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent,

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO. at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford,	vs	M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Siewers'	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey	vs.	M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter	vs.	M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner.	vs.	M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication he made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $12) 47-6w

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Aug, 1st 1866.

Miss Julia Boman,	Samuel Phillips,
John Belock,	P. H. Swaim,
Wm E. N. Brown,	Aquilla Teague,
Abi. W. Coltrain,	Hon. Chas. Teague
Joshua Hedgecock,	Eli Wilson,
Moses Linville,	Miss Elizabeth J. Wood,
Miss Susan B. Macom,	Miss Nancy York.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1st. 1866.

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 22, 1866 2-1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descend ants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American N Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT.	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33::3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is acknowledged the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape. Thread, Collars, Necktiers, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Broganstо the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals,

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out,

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before-named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865. t

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also, Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25 Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Horss For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

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